### THESE THINGS HE MUST KNOW LET THE ROYAL MANTLE ADORN ONLY

HIM IT FITS. Ricciles of the Art of Breasing Wett Which Should Be Familiar Treths to the Man Who Aspires to Show His Fellows What

In the church parade in Fifth avenue yesterday morning were at least thirteen of the gentiemen whose claims to fill the throne of the late E. Berry Wall have been advocated by their friends in THE SUN. There were Mr. J. Lee Tailer, who has been approved by Mr. Ward Meallister without qualification; Mr. John Bloodgood, Jr., who rises on Sundays in time to fall into line by 12 o'clock, and Mr. Larry Kipp, whom it is safe in any case to back as a good second.

The monotony of shiny top hate was relieved by the graceful lines of Mr. J. Rich Steers's headwear which represents the last word in Lenden's efforts in that direction. Mr. Harry Cannon's blue Newmarket, with its contrast ing black astrakhan trimmings, was on view, and it suggested the possibilities of the success that awaits any spirit revolutionary shough to go in for the picturesque. Baron Rosencrans, who came to grief with the lavender shirt and the pink butterfly, as well as Frank Beard, whom opinion seems to have ruled out on the ground that there is too much of Brooklyn about him, were among the candidates that might be classified now among the "have beens." There is something pathetic in the sight of the Borrowe brothers with frock coats and silk hats to anybody who remembers their struggle for five years to get sebody else in New York to join them in a sack coat and a top hat. Mr. Reggie De Koven, whom the public has been inclined to accept as the candidate from the Knickerbooker Club, passed almost unrecognized by the group that sat by one of the windows in the Calumet. He was without his chewing gum, and nebody would suspect how much it alters his appear

It's no einch for the man that tries to do that sort of a thing now," said one of the Calumet watchers, who gives the club a good many more tips about men's clothes as seen by him

than they realize.

Everybody dresses so much better. Look only at the matter of frock coats. Five years ago there weren't many of them in New York. The man who were a black outaway coat in the afternoon thought his attire all that was required. Then frock coats came in suddenly, and unless a man had one he wasn't in it. way and a man who tries to make a specialty have time to do much else in this life."

Yes, and it takes a man a long time to learn what he ought not to wear. Gin Fizzes hasn't

learned yet," came from the rear of the group. "If you don't believe it look at those laced patent leathers."

Nobody believed that a member of the Calumet ever wore laced patent leathers, but Gin Fizzes's feet disappeared under his chair. It is the difficulty of learning what not to wear that the leader will have to meet at the outset of his career. Many a man's chances have been ruined by a matter apparently as unimportant as that lavender shirt which Baron Rosencrans in athoughthous moment were to Mrs. Sievens's tea. To learn what not to wear is probably the first important step for the leader. With his mind freed from the idea of made-up neekties, fancy waistecats, laced patent leathers, and such eccentricities, he can start out to learn what he should wear.

Our fashions come now from London, and probably they always will. America is not the only nation that imitates the dress of Englishmen. In Paris several English firms have established branches, and many English tailors prosper there. Berlin imitates London in the dress of its men more slavies than any other fereign city. "Englishes moden" is asign that every shop displays. Many Germans high in the army or diplomatic service have their clothes made in London, and men of wealth who are not aristocrate make their first effort toward entering society by imitating the dress and manners of Englishmen. Among the most liberal patrons of certain of the leading London tailors—notably Davies, who dresses Prince George, and Poole, who makes the Prince of Wales's clothes—are Italians. The wealthy Russian nobility go to Lendon for what they wear.

won for dress in the daytime. When they were a silk hat was worn with them to tone up a garment not adapted in itself to afternoon wear.

We took them over here with less discrimination, and wear them whenever we want to. The history of this coat emphasizes in a striking way our effort to combine the fashion worn only by a leisure class with those appropriate to a busy people. The men in London we imitate are usually men who never do any harder work than lounge in the West had clubs, except when they ride or shoot. The light yellow paddock coats are an instance of the different use we make of some haglish garments. This was worn first as a sort of machintosh or as a travelling coat, to take the place, in a measure of a court coat, As the George IV. fashion grew in popularity it was cut according to the lorn of those days; but it never in London became a garment to be worn in the attennon with a high hat or in the evenings with full dress. Over here we have no each scruples, and when a man has paid for a coat he feels that he can wear it whenever he choose, and he usually does. The fast of the leader wil be diffeuit, for our men are very likely to do what they themselves hink chreat to wear at weddings and all daylight social functions, have already begun to decline.

The long frock coats which the London this winter are shorter in the tails, stopping an inch or wear as weddings and all daylight social functions, have already begun to decline.

The frock coats made in London this winter are shorter in the tails, stopping an inch or weakers to imitate the styles worn by men at the deginning of the century. But probably these will sever again be any important change in the breadth of the trousers were by westernessed men. The best London tailors thange in the breadth of the trousers were by westernessed men. The best london tailors in this country. For lighter weak has been the fashionable color this winter and the velvet collars are broader like in the one described for winter, but chief the fashionable color thi

cover coat of water proof cloth never varies in form. It is still worn very short. Good form demands that nobody should ever wear a new one. The appearance of the coat must show that the wearer has ridden, driven, and travelled in it.

London styles in the matter of hats are always difficult to follow. The best-dressed men in London have their hats made to order year after year on the same block. The best-known hatter in London is a man who has a little shop in St. James street. There is not a hat visible in the shop apart from a few bat-tered-looking ones that hang about. The proprietor wears an apron and measures the heads of the best-dressed men in Europe. Nobody ever sees a soft felt hat in London except on an American's head.

London shoes are invariable. The well-dressed man there as well as in New York wears buttoned kid boots ordinarily, buttoned patent leather in the afternoons and pumps at a dance. In London men walk about the muddy streets at night with only light pumps. Here we have not gone so far, and low patent leather shoes are the best form for dinners. At public balls, such as the Charity, those New York men who are most particular about such matters wear high-buttoned patent leather shoes are the best form for dinners. At public balls, such as the Charity, those New York men who are most particular about such matters wear high-buttoned patent leather bucher shoes a Such a thing as the shoemakers know as "a patent leather blucher shoes is intended only for rough wear, and is in no circumstances adapted to patent leather. Tan leather shoes have been worn this winter on stormy days, but the best-dressed men avoid such things, and their opinion still places that an shoe among these articles that are suitable only for summer wear. In the matter of shirts, there is only one occasion on which a colored shirt may be said to be absolutely inappropriate; that is, with evening dress. Colored shirts are now held to be perfectly good form even with a freek ceat. If Baron Roseeranz lavender shirt had been

The stripes now run up and down the bosom, and not across.

It is one of the settled principles of good dressing that a man must wear his collar and cuffs attached to his shirts. No man whe wears cuffs and collars that can be taken off can have any hope of recognition as a well-dressed man. This is an elementary requirement. It is elmost as important as not wearing a fancy waistoost. The each coats and cutaways which we wear here and which are known in London as jackets and morning coats, are worn in England only in the country or in travelling. No well-dressed man is ever seen in London at any hour of the day or night without a black coat, whether it be a cutaway or freek.

ever seen in London at any hour of the day or night without a black coat, whether it be a cultaway or freek.

Evening dress is always the final test of a man's tasts. The effects are simple, but they must be perfect. The three-buttoned shirt must fit without a wrinkle. No pearl stude are rare enough to excuse a break in the bosom of ashirt. The best form requires that a high, straight collar be worn, and that the bosom of the shirt be perfectly plain. Men have worn them embroidered, but this is an offence in line with the fancy waistcoat. In London white ties are invariably worn. A man in London wears a black tie with a dress sult only when he is in mourning. The ties now are worn in the butterfly form, not the kind cut so as to tie in that shape, but an ordinary lawn the, somewhat broader at the ends than in the middle, and brought into the butterfly shape by the hands of the wearer. The dress suits from London are still made of a slightly rough black material, and the collars, which are jointed, are faced with black silk. The tails are long. A white waistcoat is always more full dress than a black one, and if a double-breasted waistcoat is ever excusable, the white duck waistcoat is ever excusable, the white duck waistcoat is a dispersion of the prevailing bell shape. White gloves, whether at the theatre or in the street, are invariably necessary.

These are only some of the matters which a

These are only some of the matters which a These are only some of the matters which a well-dressed man must be careful about. They show the task that lies before the man who would be king. It is an easy matter if one keeps along avoiding such things as stocks around his neck, white duck bands buttoned inside his waistcoat, and colored waistcoats, to escape the imputation of committing any great offences against the laws of tasts and propriety in dress. But to become the leader in such matters is a responsibility that no man should undertake lightly. Everybody is interested in having the right man chosen.

#### LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

A little crowd stood on the corner of Mott street and Chatham square the other morning watching a policeman who had arrested stalwart fellow and was leading him to the station house. The prisoner was fully as large a the arms of the yearned and the state of the ward entering society by imitating the design of the arms man as the officer who held his arm. He wore a blue blouse, and had the appearance of a longshoreman. Suddenly he jerked his arm

Sa Gellert, from New York for Hamburg, passed the SAILED PROM PORSIGH PORTS. Se Ethiopia, from Moville for New York. STREETH STRANSUIFS. Marila Close.

Iroquola Charleston .... Sail Bemerree. LECCHING STRANSHIPS. Due Tendas Ester Chy... dieriam. Due Familie, Feb. 27. Dus Wednastay, Feb. 28.

Due Friday, March & Due disturden. Narch &.

NOTES OF THE ART GALLERIES. Cattle Fretures by Mr. Gaylord Langeton Trucodell.

Mr. Gaylord Langeton Truesdell is known in New York as a painter, but he has made his mark and won his way in Paris. His large picture, "Les Vaches au Borde de la Rivière," won a second-class medal in the Salon of 1802, the first to be bestowed upon a native-born American. One of his most ambitious paintings, too, is owned by the Cor-coran Art Gallery at Washington, where his only exhibition in his native country has been held. For the past ten years he has been a member of the colony of American painters who have settled down in France. A group of thirty of Mr. Truesdell's canvase

is now on view in the cosey subterranean gal-

lery of Mr. Macbeth in Fifth avenue. It is like a walk a-field in the summer time. As a painter of eattle Mr. Truesdell shows himsel easily entitled to a place in the front rank. ough sympathy. But he has done more than merely to tell the truth about these moving ornaments of the farm land and the pasture, for he has surrounded them with charming views of the country in France and Holland. Wherever he introduced figures, also, Mr. Truesdell has been entirely happy, and thus he has been able to combine in just proportions all the elements that go to the composition of a delightful picture. It is perfectly plain, too, that his work has been done conscientiously on the spot." There is no suggestion of the studio in the out-of-doors freshness and atmosphere of his work. In subjects there is a variety that indicates versatility, and so, all these circumstances considered, it would appear that Mr. Truesdell has made good his

qualified and several-sided painter. Of the present collection the large canvas called "There's the Shepherd" is perhaps the most notable by reason of certain considera-tions of light and novelty of treatment, but it may not be regarded as so agreeable in theme or color as the work that won the Salon medal. "Les Vaches au Borde de la Rivière," or, better still, the "Changing Pastures," which is in many ways the most pleasing picture in the present exhibition. In this are combined sheep, figure, and landscape, a comely young woman leading the flock through a grove of young trees out into the sunlit pasture beyond. The season is early autumn and the ground is carpeted with orange and russet leaves. "Calves at Rest," "Coming from the Dunes," and "Windmill with Geese" are others of the

claim to the distinction of being a very well

especially interesting pictures.

Mr. John La Farge's lectures on art, recently delivered at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, excited a great deal of interest, but by reason of the fact that they were delivered in the morning many persons were not able to hear them. It is quite well known that Mr. La Farge has a message of his own to deliver on his chosen subject, and so it was with satisfaction that the announcement was made that he had agreed to repeat the course in the evening. o'elock Saturday evening at the Hotel Waldorf. under distinguished patronage, and the others will follow at the same place this evening and on the evenings of March 1, 5, and 8.

The show of the Water Color Society at the Academy of Deelgn will close at the end of this week.

The admirable paintings by Mr. John

Humphreys Johnston at Kluckner's and Mr. Sterner's drawing at Keppel's may be seen

DEATH OF DANIEL C. BAIN. The Read Nurse Who Attended Him Writes

Concerning Ris Last Hours, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am going to ask you if you will kindly correct the mistake made in your paper regarding the cause of death of Daniel C. Bain. You stated in your paper that he died from the effects of eating paper that he died from the effects of eating beefsteak—which was perfectly false and untrue. Daniel Hain was brought here from "The Mission" in a dying state and died two days after. He was unable to swallow more than a teaspoonful of milk at a time. It is certainly most unfair and cruel to the matron and nurses to have such statements made, and I shall deem it a very great favor to myself as matron and head nurse if you will correct it. Yours truly,

(Miss) Bessir Livingston Wess,

Matron and Head Nurse, St. John's Hospital, Stamford, Conn., Feb. 21.

The Bradford Girls Were Indiscreet. BRADFORD, Mass., Feb. 25.-The teachers and students of Bradford Academy say they are by the Tufts College boys on last Wednesday night. They say that none of the girls have been expelled. They declare that some Tufts College students came over after their con-College students came over after their concert in Haverhill and serenaded the girls. The music naturally awakened them, and some of them went to the windows to see the serenaders. They may even have talked to the boys, but no one has charged that anything more scandalous than a slight breach of propriety occurred. A meeting was held on Thursday night by the girls to disclaim and protest against the slight and thoughtless action of indiscretion which a very few may have committed.

### DIED.

BUTLER .- On Feb. 22, after a short illness, Edad Sutier, beloved husband of Catherine Butler, Brecklyn, on Monday, Feb. 26, at 10 A. M.; thenc.

to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sydney place, Brooklyn, where a selemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Calvary. Sing Sing papers please copy.
COTHEAL. -On Sunday morning, Feb. 25th, at his residence, 62 West Sith at., Alexander L. Cotheal, in

the 90th year of his age. Notice of funeral bereafter. DEARBORN,-On Sunday, Feb. 25, 1894, Ellen A.

wife of David H. Dearborn.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 145 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 27th, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the fam-

HA WEINS, -Saturday, Vob. 27, James J. Hawkins. aged 60 years 2 months and 10 days, Belatives and friends of the family, members of John A Rawlins and Judson Kilpatrick posts, G. A. R.; xty ninth Regiment Veteran Corps, and County lalat st., on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock; thence to 8t. Jerome's Church, where a mass of requiem will

Mt. Raymond's. ENT,-at her residence, 168 East 117th st., Ellen I., wife of William J. Kent, on Saturday, Feb. 24, of pneumonia and heart failure. Selemn requiem mass at St. Feul's Church, 117th st. and Lexington av., on Monday, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock

sharp. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers. Mr U.N.R.O., Suddenly, in this city, on Feb. 14, 1894, Norman L. Munro, aged 51 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tousday morning at 11 o'clock, from the Collegiate Church, at the corner of 5th av, aug 29th st. Interment in Greekwood. It is kindly

requested that no flowers be sent.

POWELL, -On Sanday, Feb. 25, 1894, Edwin Powell, in his 85th year. Funeral services at his late revidence, Whitestone Long Island, on Wednesday, Feb 28, 1894, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Whitestone Depot at the arrival of train leaving Long island

STRONG.-Feb. 25d, at Detroit, Florance Jawell Strong, the wife of William II Strong, and daughter of the sate Marshall Jaweil.

A -WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
OFFICE, 20 EAST BID ST.
WOODLAWN STATION 34TH WARD;
HARLEM HAILHOAD.

Religious Notices CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th st. mear did av. C-Evangelistic services each evening at 5 conducted by Dr. Macauthill and Dr. Dixon of Brooklyn. Everytedy westerns.

New Publications,

THE HUMAN HAIR,

Why it rails Off Turne Gray, and the Sec. By Prof. HARLEY PARKER, F. R. A. S. W. LONG & Cut. 1.013 Arch at. Philade.o. Every one about read this little book. - Albert THE LIFEBRING GALLERY, 27 Rest 16th st. Con-75° NOTUN ORGANUN. "Roussan's ConfesTHE LABOR MARKET.

Again a week has elapsed without producing any improvement worth mentioning in the condition of business, either on the Stock Exchange or elsewhere. The great ratironds which have recently gone into the hands of receivers show no signs of an immediate inrease in earnings, and schemes for restoring them to the possession of their swners have not yet been even outlined. Reorganizations already undertaken, like those of the Richmond Terminal system and of the Reading Bailroad Company, remain dormant, and while the procompany, remain dormant, and while the pro-posed new mortgage of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company meets with no active opposition and the officers of the company assert that its success is assured, its execution seems to be delayed by a passive resistance which may prove fatal. The in-dustrial stocks, such as Sugar, Cordage, and Whisker, find only speculative burers, and that to a limited extent, because of the uncertainties of tariff legislation. General business, as the low rates of interest for money restricted to the actual peeds of consumption, which, in a few cases, have justified a recommencement of activity and a moderate increase of production.

Amid all this dulness, and in striking con trast with the decline in the prices of stocks, produce, and merchandise which has occurred since the collapse of last summer, the wages markable, too, that while so many working men and working women are reported to be suffering for want of employment, and liberal contributions are asked for their relief, others are voluntarily giving up work in order to compel their employers either to increase their wages or not to reduce them. Thus, the very next day after the gala performance at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the unemployed, at which over \$20,000 was contributed by our wealthier citizens, a strike of silk ribbon weavers in this city was commenced, by which some 3,000 men and women ceased to earn even the compensation which they complained was insufficient for their needs. Similar strikes have followed at College Point and at Paterson, among the ribbon weavers there; another is in progress in a shoe factory in this city, and another was begun on Saturday by some hundreds of mechanics in the building trades. In other parts of the from day to day in different industries, and the thousands of employees on the Union Pacific Railway lines are preparing to quit work if the reduction of wages proposed by the receivers of the property shall be enforced.
These facts do not, indeed, prove the ab-

sence of all real suffering among working people from want of employment, nor do they render any the less timely the contributions for the relief of that suffering by those who however, that the number of the employed is still relatively great as compared with that of the unemployed, and that, in spite of the depression of business, there is a market for their labor which gives to strikes a probability of success. On the one hand, the mass of working people cannot be in a state of utter destitution, because if they were none of them could forego the smallest pittance of wages offered them, and, on the other, there must be something in the situation from which they conclude that their services are of more value to their employers than their employers are willing to acknowledge.
Undoubtedly the organization and discipline

of trades unions also have a powerful effect in retarding, at least, the depressing influence upon the market of unemployed surplus labor. Without the resistance offered by the unions one man out of work might knock down the wages of a hundred, merely by offering to take ting that one to take the place of another, and soon until all in turn had been thrown out and had come back at a lower compensation. This competition the unions do not permit, and thus a small surplus of labor is deprived of its power in depressing the value of the whole, Still, if the surplus were considerable it could not be thus dealt with, and sooner or later the memployed would break down the barrier artificially interposed between them and a ivelihood. That this has not yet happened shows that the number of unemployed at the noment is comparatively small.

That the unions will persist in their policy of maintaining wages at their present rates, even at the cost of assessing their employed members for the support of the unemployed. or in otherwise keeping them out of the field. is to be expected from the constitution of human nature. Everybody, whether he has labor or the products of labor to sell, likes high prices, and correspondingly hates low prices. Thus, in stock operations, the multito sell for a fall. Hence, too, the majority of our people favor a protective tariff, and are opposed to free trade, or even to a tariff low enough to admit the manufactures of other countries to compete with our own. For the same reason corners in wheat, pork, copper and other leading articles are frequently attempted, while combinations for maintaining he price of sugar, whiskey, petroleum, and co have become permanently established and are increasing in number. Up to a certain point efforts to support prices by artificial means are successful, but when they get beyond it they break down. The fate of the copper syn diente of 1880 is an illustration of this law, and nearly every year witnesses the collapse in obedience to it of corners in wheat, pork cotton, and other agricultural staples. the corner in the labor market produced by the efforts of trades unions pushes the wages of labor much above their just level it will sooner or later fail. It does not seem to have done this as yet and therefore it continues Both those who apparently are benefited by the high price of labor and those who think they suffer by it forgot that after all the benefit and the detriment are more imaginary than

real. The actual coin or paper that a man receives for his labor he can neither eat, drink wear, nor enjoy in any way except by looking at it. To make it available for his wants he must exchange it for the product of other men's labor, and if they, like him, get high wages he has to pay high prices for what they produce. If we called cents dollars or dollars cents the actual value of the money would remain the same, and so, if we were to double wages all round, we should merely double the cost of all commodities and should be no better off than we are. As a matter of fact, when wages in one branch of industry rise, they usually rise in all others, and when they fall in one they fall in the others. The exceptions are due to exceptional over supplies of labor in particular industries or to exceptional scarcities of it, both which tend to correct

themselves and do not last long. The result is that, no matter what the nominal rate of wages may be, every man who lives by his labor gets in articles that he can make use of just about what that labor is worth Only those who are living upon incomes for which they do not labor suffer by high wages, and in this country the number is so small as not to be worth considering. A belief is, indeed, current among those who are not in formed of the facts, that a vast multitude of our fellow citizens live in idleness upon the labor of others, but it is destitute of foundation. The number among us of possessors of a milition of dollars and upward has been discovered by the most careful inquiry to be less than 5,000, while of those who enjoy annual ncomes of \$4,000 and more it is computed there are not more than 85,000. Most of these, too, are not idlers, but hard workers. They are capitalists, engaged in developing the natural wealth of the country, and gibus providing employment for the unemployed, or they are lawyers, doctors, authors, artists, er high grade employees. Obviously, no matter what the capitalist pays for labor, he adds the cost of it to his product, and the earners of the larger incomes charge for their services in reportion to the cost of living as men like

them are entitled to live. The real strain upon wages will come when the productions of labor in this country ex-ceed the demand for home consumption and

Then if production in competing countries is cheaper than it is here, we must reduce the cost of our products to the same level, and unless this can be done by improved processes it must be done by reducing wages. How foreign competition affects the remuneration of our laborers is exhibited very plainly by the price of one wheat. The wheat of India Russis, Australia, and Argentina has knocked ours down to the half of what it brought a few years ago, and the prospect is that it will fall still lower. The competition of Russian petroleum has affected our petroleum, both crude and refined, in the same manner, though not to the same extent. As yet our exports of the products of mechanical industries are comparatively small, showing that we con-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Exchange Sales and Range of Prices of All Securities Dealt in Deing the Week Ending Feb. 24, 1894.

Open High Low Clor-10 mm mm mm 1144 1174 BAILBOAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN \$1,000s).

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Total sales of ratiway bonds (par BAILWAY AND OFFICE SHARES.

the excess has to seek a foreign market. sume most of them ourselves, but the time will come when the home market for them will be insufficient, and then a readjustment of wages will be inevitable. MATTHEW MARSHALL

100 Molli Long 100 Natl Long 1 

Total sales, 617,824 shares. | Colon | Colo

The Treasury balance at the close of business on Saturday was \$137,195,971, of which \$106,006,884 was gold. The national bank note circulation outstanding at the close of crease for the week of \$290,707. Balance of

286,664, an increase for the week of \$263,869. The imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, at the port of New York last week were \$7,130,005, against \$7,336,179 the previous week and \$11,008,221 for the corresponding week of last year. The imports of specie were \$158,283, of which \$1,012,686 was gold, making total specie imported since Jan. 1, \$2,002,888. Exports of specie were, gold \$42,400, and silver \$643,331, a total of \$685.731, against \$2,205.983 the previous week. The exports of specie since Jan. 1 have been, gold \$3.781.313, and silver \$6.621.692, a

total of \$10,403,005. The weekly statement of averages of the Clearing House banks shows:

Res've \$207.034,900 \$207.953,100 Inc. Re'e re'd. 182,498,075 188,185,600 Inc. The surplus a year ago was \$9,384,776, and two years age, \$26,969,700.

TRIED TO STEAL HIS OWN CHILD. Cigarmaker Voigt of Brooklyn Held for Attempted Kidnapping.

Mrs. Minnie Meyerson of 103 East 115th street accused her brother-in-law, Ernest Volgt of 170 Graham avenue, who was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday of attempting to abduct his own child. Three years ago the prisoner's first wife, who was Mrs. Meyerson's sister, died, leaving three 

place just before noon to-morrow. State Electrician Davis has tested the dynamos and apparatus, and has ascertained that a current of 2.40 wolts may easily be maintained since the rewinding of the armatures, while littwas difficult to obtain 1.700 wolts on all former occasions. The chair electrodes remain the same as at the last two executions.

Johnson has no relatives in this country. He is a West Indian negro. His only visitor to-day was the flev. Mr. Wisher a colored clersyman from New York. It was to Mr. Wisher that Johnson confessed having committed the crime for which he is to pay the penalty. He killed Engineer Emil Kuckeihorn in New York on Dec. 1, 1862.

Financial.

# **NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND** RAILROAD CO.

The undersigned having been requested by the holders of a large amount of the securities of the New York and New England Entirond Company to set us a Committee to tormulate and earry out a plan for the reor gaulz stion of said railroad, request the holders of Pirst and Second Morigage Hunds, and of Preferred and Common Stock, to send their addresses and the amounts of their holdings to any member of the Committee, New York, Feb. 13, 1894, JOHN L. WATERBURY, Prost MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.

NO. I NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK. H. W. CANNON,
Prest CHASE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK,

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR., Prest OLD COLONY TRUST CO.
AMES BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Furchasers of Real Estate who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE TRUST CO Offices 55 Liberty St., N. Y. N. E. corner 56th St. & 7th Av., M. Y. 20 Court St., Brooklyn.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL

# CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Financial.

In accordance with the terms of the Plan and Agree ment of Reorganization, bearing date Dec. 8, 1893, the Committee of Reorganization offer for subscription un' til March 15, 1804, exclusively to stockholders whe have ascented to said Plan and Agreement, such balance of the stock of the new or reorganized company as shall, on the 5th day of March, 1894, remain unappro-priated to other purposes, as provided in the Pian of Reorganization.

If the subscriptions shall exceed the amount avail-

terms of the Fian and agreement of Reorganization.

The stock is offered at \$10 per share, payable immediately upon notice of alleument, and upon payment of the price interim certificates will be leaned to subscribers, entitling them respectively to receive the number of shares allotted as soon as the new company is organized and the stock issued.

Subscriptions may be filed with the Central Trast

Company, 54 Wall st., New York, or with the Chair-man of the Committee. As the Committee have the right to sell all stock not subscribed for, is is imperative that subscriptions be filed by the 15th of March.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1854. JOHN B. BARTLETT, Chairman, 2 Wall Std

SMITH M. WEED.
HENRY F. HOWLAND,
RICHARD L. EDWARDS,
JOHN J. EMERY.
WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, E. K. SIBLEY.

## New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

89 TO 65 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, Mutual Life Building. CAPITAL, - - \$2,000,000 SURPLUS, - \$1,000,004

in addition to its special charter privileges, this Com-pany possesses all the powers of Trust Companies un-der the New York Banking Laws; acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms, and individuals, as Executor of Administrator of estates, and is a legal depo

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. RDWIN PACKARD, President. ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 24 Vice-Press HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas, and Sec. J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Secretary. DIRECTORS. stus D. Juilliard.

Augustus D. Juilliard James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, George R. Bakez, Frederic Cromwell, Walter R. Gillette, Robert Goelet, George Griswold Haven, Alexander E. Orr, Edwin Packard, Henry H. Rogers, Henry W. Smith, Adrian Iselin. Jr., J. Hood Wright.

#### United States Mortgage Co., 59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK. CAPITAL - - - \$2,000,000 SURPLUS - - - 600,000

Transacts a General Trust Business. Receives Deposits on Certificate
and subject to check.
Allows interest on Daily Balances.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Estates.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agts.
Pays Coupons Executes all Trusts. Pays Coupons. Executes all Trusts.

Luther Kounts, V. Pres. Goa. W. Young 2d V. Pres. William P. Elliot, Soc. Arthur Turnbull, As't Tred EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Charles D. Dickey, Jr. Gustav E. Kissol, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountas, Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson, Charles R. Henderson,
DIRRCTORS,
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, S. Frisco,
Charles D. Dickey, S. Frisco,
Charles D. Dickey, S. Frisco,
William P. Dixon,
Robert A. Granniss,
Theo. A. Havemerer,
Charles H. Henderson,
James Timpson,
James Timpson,
Hill, St. Paul,
Gardiner G. Rubbard,
Gustav E. Kissel,
Luther Kountse,
Jas. W Seymour, Jr.,
Jas. W Seymour, Jr.,
Jas. W Seymour, Jr.,
Joorge W. Young.

# HICKERBOCKE TRUST CO.

284 FIFTH AVENUE, cor. 27TH ST. Branch, 18 Wall St. and S Nassau St. DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President. CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President, JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President. FRED'K L. BLERIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass's Secretary. Interest Allowed on Deposits,
Checks pass through Clearing House same as on city
banks,
Acts as Executor or Administrator of Estates, and as
Guardian, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial
Agent for States, railroads, and corporations.

#### TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Nicaragua Canal Construction Company.

The time for deposit of stock with the Central Trust Company of New York, under the plan and agreement of reorganization hearing date Dec. 8, 1893, is extendd to March 5, 1894, after which date no stock will be NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1894.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Chairman.

SMITH M. WEED, HENRY F. HOWLAND, RICHARD L. EDWARDS, JOHN J. EMERY. WILHELMUS MYNDERSE.

CHICAGO, PEORIA AND ST. LOUIS

To the Bondholders and Stockholders; A committee has been appointed for the reorganiza-tion of the above company under a Plan and Agree

ment of Reorganization, dated Jan. 8, 1894, lodged with the Mercantile Trust Company. Security holders are notified that the time within which they are entitled to deposit their securities with said Trust Company at ts office, 120 Broadway, in the city of New York, has been extended until the 13th day of March, 1894. Copies of the Plan of Reorganization and circulars may be had on application to said Trust Company, NEW YORK, Jan. v. 1894.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.

# Gustavus Maas,

26 Broad St,

Dealer in all marketable MISCELLANEOUS Bonds, Stocks, and INACTIVE Securities listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange. STREET RAILWAY SECURITIES

#### A SPECIALTY. TELEPHONE 4.725 COSTLANDT.

Diridends and Anterest.

OFFICE OF BECREBJONES JEWELL MILLING O COMPANY, 207 Produce Exchange. Feb. 21, 1894.

The Beard of Directors have this day declared a quanterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred shock of the incirct-dones jewell Milling Company, negation March 1 to attextholeers of record at closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 8 ft. M. Yeb 25, and opened at 8 A. March 2.

The company of the first mortiages per cent bends of the company, due March 1, 1894, will be paid by the Frankler Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Meanague ats. Mrocklyb. 1100. A. Nclintriki. Treasurer.

NT. PAUL & DULUTH MAILEDAD CO.

NO. 32 NABBAU STREET.

A dividend of two and one-bair per cent. (The per cent. on the perferred slock of this Company has been denkared, parables at this office on and after March I. 1804. The transfer books of the preferred clock will be closed at d. N. M. Monthly, Parabay 5, 1804. and respensed on the first fair Morch. The

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COLL COMPANY,
NO. I BROADWAY.
NO. I BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN
I COAL COMPANY of Allegany county, Maryland,
have this day scienced a semi-annual dividend of Three
per cant. spon the tapidal stock of the company, pary